John McLaurell

Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1604.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales
For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, / Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.
Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. / Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.
Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.
Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. / Afternoon—John Connelly.
Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

Footman & Co's *Auction Room.*

THE public are respectfully informed, that the store of the subscribers is now open for the reception of Goods, and the Sales will commence on Monday next, the 30th inst. when will be sold,

A large assortment of Dry Goods.

AMONG WHICH ARE,
Superfine and common Cloths
Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets
Coatings and Baizes
Cotton and worsted Hosiery
Chintzes and Calicoes
Chintz and purple Shawls
Book and jaconet Muslins
White and brown Linens,
Tickings, Checks and Stripes.
—ALSO—
A quantity of Ladies' Morocco Shoes.

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers.*
Oct. 24. d

To be Sold at Public Auction,

On Saturday evening, Nov. 4, '97, at 8 o'clock, at the Merchants' Coffee-house,

	dols.	cts.
1 Note drawn by James Greenleaf in favour of and endorsed by Edward Fox, dated 5th August, 1796, due 11th October last,	1,300	
3 do. drawn by said James Greenleaf in favor of and endorsed by Edward Fox dated 5th August, 1796, at 4 months date, 1 payment dols. 2681 13, 1681 14, and 2681 14, amount together	8043	41
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in eight months, payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8081	25
3 do. do. of same date, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable in 12 months, payments, dols. 2693 75 each, amount together	8,081	25
	25505	91
1 draft drawn by Robert Morris on John Nicholson, dated 28th May, 1796, at 12 months	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at two years	5000	
1 do. drawn by John Nicholson, on Robert Morris, dated 28th May, 1796, at 3 years	5000	
1 do. drawn as aforesaid, at 4 years	5000	
	20,000	

The said drafts are secured by shares in the North America Land Company and endorsed by James Greenleaf

1 Note dated Boston, 18th May, 1795, drawn by Thomas Dawes, jun. in favor of Thomas Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1798, endorsed by Daniel Greenleaf, Henry Newman and James Greenleaf 2250

1 do. dated Boston, 18th Nov. 1995, drawn by Daniel Greenleaf, in favour of Thomas Dawes jun payable 1st Jan. 1798, endorsed by Thomas Greenleaf, Henry Newman, and James Greenleaf 6500

3 Notes, dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn by Benjamin Haskell, in favour of James Greenleaf, payable 1st January, 1799, endorsed by said James Greenleaf and Nahum Fay, dols. 5500
1500—1000 8000

3 do. dated Boston, 17th Nov. 1795, drawn and endorsed as aforesaid, payable 1st Jan. 1800, one payment, dols. 6200, 5000, 4000 15200

One bond, Zachariah Cox to James Greenleaf, and assigned by him, dated the 21st March, 1795, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the conveyance of 25000 acres of Land, near the town of Frederica in Glyn county and state of Georgia, the said bond full due.

John Connelly, auctioneer.
Oct. 28.

Just arrived,

From Port-au-Prince, and For Sale by the subscribers, No. 21, Penn-street,

632 hogsheads, 82 tierces, 523 barrels, 646 bags } of Prime Coffee

Willings' & Francis.
Oct. 28. §

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.

THE subscribers inform their friends and customers in town and country, that their stores are now open in the city, and others are daily opening, and that from the present appearance of the prevailing disorder have reason to hope, their friends may shortly come to the city with perfect safety. By several late arrivals, numbers have received fresh supplies of GOODS.

Robert Smith & Co.	*P. W. Gallaudet & Co.*
John Davis & Co.	*Sitgreaves & French,*
Neill & Smith,	*George Dobson,*
Wiltberger and Smith,	*Thomas Ryerson,*
Alex Busland and Co.	*T. R. Hardenberg.*
Jacob Sperry and Co.	*John Smith and Co.*
Oaven & Jona. Jones,	*Thomas Orr,*
Keppele & Zantzinger,	*William Barker & Co.*
Adam Zantzinger,	*Thomas Armat & Son.*
John Fries,	*J. Miller, jun. and Co.*
Benjamin & J. Johnson.	

Oct. 14

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
100 Hogsheads of prime Georgia Tobacco,
ALSO,
50 Pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
10 Pipes of old Port Wine.
Oct. 17. 1awtf

For SAVANNAH,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP
Swift Packet,
Patrick Gribbin, *Master.*

NOW lying at Smith's wharf, above Race-street. Is handsomely accommodated for passengers, and will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board, or at No. 95, South Front-street, or of the subscribers,

N. & J. Frazier.
Oct. 28. dtf

For St. Thomas's,

THE DANISH BRIG
Prince Frederick,
Francis Geoffi, *Master.*

WILL sail with all convenient speed, having the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, or to *JOSEPH SIMS.*
Oct. 28. §6t

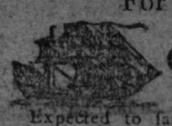
For London,

THE SHIP
JEAN,
Daniel M'Pherson, *Master.*

TO sail with all convenient speed—a considerable part of her cargo being already engaged.

For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to
Ross & Simson.
Oct. 27. §

For LONDON,



THE SWEDISH SNOW
Gustaf Adolphz,
Capt. Chs. Wm. Rampe;

Expected to sail in all the present month—A few tons of Goods are wanted on Freight, and will be taken on moderate terms, if speedy application is made. Apply to

Peter Blight.
Back of his new buildings, Dock-street.
Oct. 19. §

For Freight or Charter,

The Danish Brig
Abel Catherina,
Burthen about 160 tons.

THIS vessel is now ready to receive on board a cargo, and may be dispatched to any port in Europe or the Mediterranean in eight days.

Apply to the Captain on board, or to the subscriber. JAMES YARD.
Oct. 19. dtct

For Freight or Charter,

THE GOOD BRIG
SUKEY,
Isaac Vredenburg, Master;

NOW lying at Clifford's wharf, and in compleat order to receive a cargo. For terms please to apply the Captain on board, or

John Skyrin,
No. 81, Arch-street.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
2000 wt. of double refined Saltpetre
600 wt. of F F Gun Powder
300 barrels of Herrings
50 bushels of Timothy Seed
150 cases of Claret, first quality
And a quantity of Sherry Wine.
Sept. 29. dtf.

Antigua Rum,

JUST arrived at Wilmington, Delaware State, and now landing from on board the Brig Active, William Williams, Master,

One hundred hhds. 3d & 4th proof,

And for Sale by
Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.
Wilmington, Sept. 21. dtf

N. B. The above Brig, and the brig GAYOSO, are also for Sale or Charter, and now ready to receive a cargo on board, at Wilmington. Apply as above.

Just published,

And to be sold at the Bookstores of H. & P. Rice, No. 50, Market-street; J. Ormrod, No. 41, Chesnut-street, and W. Young, corner of Chesnut and Second-streets,

An accurate System of Surveying;

IN WHICH IS CONTAINED,
1. Decimal fractions, in a plain, concise, and easy manner.
2. The extraction of the square root.
3. Plain trigonometry, rectangular and oblique.
4. An exact method to cast up the contents of lands.
5. Field surveying.

The whole being performed without the use of scale and compasses, on a table of logarithms. In which is given some account of the variation of the needle, and the causes of its attraction.

By SAMUEL MOORE.
August 1. 2aw2w

Lately Published,

In one vol. 8 vo. (price one dollar in boards) sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

A Collection of Papers on the subject of Billious Fevers, prevalent in the United States for a few years past.

Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER, jun.

Containing letters from Doctors Seaman, Smith, Buel, Taylor, Ramsay, Monson, Reynolds, Mitchell, on contagion, &c. &c.
Sept. 15. 5t

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, and CONSUMPTIONS.

Just received, by WM. GRIFFITHS, No. 177, South Second-street, a fresh supply of

Genuine Balsam of Honey,

A Medicine invented by the late Sir John Hill (who knowledge as a Botanist procured him the appellation of the Linnæus of Britain) and is considered in England as a *certain cure* for the above complaints; it is also of singular efficacy in the Hooping Cough,

It may also be had retail of W. A. STOKES, No. 61, South Second-street, and F. STIFF, 55, New-street, in bottles at 75 cents each.

WM. GRIFFITHS having observed the happy effect of the medicine, (several cases of cures having come within his own knowledge) and the great demand for it has induced him to order a large supply, a part of which he has just received.
August 3. 1aw3w

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,
at their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,
Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.
10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

TO BE LET—At a moderate Rent,
The principal part of a HOUSE,

WITHIN a short distance of the Coffee-house, which has been occupied for the last four months, consisting of a good dining room and parlour, two bed rooms and a dressing room, two garrets, kitchen, wood vault and cellar, all in excellent order, fit for the immediate reception of a small family. None need apply but those who are respectable and regular. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.
Oct. 24 dtf

TENERIFFE WINE.

LANDING at Walnut-street wharf, TENERIFFE WINE, of excellent quality, in pipes and half pipes, for sale by *JAMES YARD.*
Oct. 10. e08t

TO BE SOLD,

And immediate possession given,

A Convenient well finished Brick Tenement, with a cook house and other out houses, situated in a pleasant part of the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware—The lot of ground has forty feet front on West-street, and extends through the square to Pasture-street, on which is erected a stable and carriage house.

ALLEN M'LANE.
Wilmington, Aug. 30.

City Commissioners Office,
August 29, 1797.

IN pursuance of an Ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May last.

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the 1st of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine Street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High Streets,
Chesnut and Walnut Streets, Draw Bridge, with the Scale and Fish Houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar Streets.
The cellar under the City-Hall.
The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill, with the lots contiguous thereto, (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll-gates.)

Aug. 3 3tawim.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ASSIGNEES OF JAMES GREENLEAF,

HEREBY give notice, that they have disposed of the property assigned to them for the securing the payment of the notes, acceptances, and endorsements given by Edward Fox, for the use of the said James Greenleaf; and the holders of such notes, acceptances, and endorsements, are hereby notified that the subscribers will settle with them for the amount of their respective claims, both PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, at any time before the 20th day of October next; after which day, the holders not applying, will be excluded, agreeably to the terms of assignment.

Applications to be made at south-east corner of Dock and Second streets (the Dock-street side), between the hours of eleven and one o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.

Henry Pratt,
Tho. W. Francis,
John Miller, Jun.
John Ashley,
Jacob Baker.

Philadelphia, August 18, 1797. d

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveyance of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit:

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheeled Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon Curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon Chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue for the first Survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at Germantown; at the house of Daniel St. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of James Chapman, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than thirty gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorised to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 12th Sept. 1797. } d1m

From Marseilles.

THE CARGO
Of the Swedish barque Gustavus Adolphus, from Marseilles, consisting of the following articles, is discharging at Mr. Latimer's wharf, and for sale by the subscribers

BRANDY, well flavored, of 2, 3 & 4th proof
Claret, in hogsheads
Ditto, in cases
Frontignac Wine, in cases of 30 bottles
Olive Oil, of a superior quality, in baskets of 6 and 12 bottles
Capers
Olives
Almonds
Dry Verdigrease
Writing Paper
Umbrellas (Silk) of 28, 30 and 32 inches
Taffeties
Long and short white Kid Gloves for Women
Silk Stockings
Handkerchiefs, in imitation of Madrass
Artificial Flowers and Garlands
Ostrich Feathers
Ribbons
Perfumery
Scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum
Manna in sorts
Cream Tartar.

BENJAMIN MORGAN & ROBERT ANDREWS.
September 27. cotf

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum

Coffee
Madeira and Teneriffe Wine
For Sale by
James Yard,
No. —, South Fourth-street.
Oct. 6. d3w

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,
From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.

Bourdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do. } Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.
WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.
Aug. 24. tut&stf.

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to CHARLES F. KUPFER, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. SAMUEL GORE, Court-street, Boston.

Boston, Sept 30, 1797. O 4—2aw6w

Messrs. Timothy and Mason, Charleston; Messrs. Hodge and Boylan, Halifax, N. C. Messrs. Willett and O'Connor, Norfolk; Mr. Ellis Price, Alexandria; Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore; Mr. Hopkins, New-York; and Messrs. Hudson & Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Seymour, Savannah; are requested to insert the above once a week 6 weeks. The accounts to be forwarded to the Editor.

At a Meeting of the Board of Property, June 6, 1797,

Present John Hall, Sec'ry. } of land office
Francis Johnston, R. G. }
Dan. Brodhead, S. G. }

Nicholas Bettinger, } *Versus* Samuel Cunningham. }

In this case the proof of service of notice being insufficient, It is ordered that notice be given in one of the Philadelphia and York newspapers weekly, for at least eight weeks to the heirs or assignees of Samuel Cunningham deceased, to attend the board on the first Monday in November next, to shew cause why a patent should not issue to Nicholas Bettinger for the land in question.

(A true Copy.)
JOHN HALL.
Secretary of the Land Office.
Aug. 15. *12w8w.

At the Federal Blast Furnace,

In Carver—for Slitting, Platting, and Rolling MILLS.

SEYMOUR's *Patent Rollers.*

THEIR superiority consists in being free from holes and honey-combed places, which are commonly found in rollers cast in sand, or clay moulds. These patent rollers are cast in iron moulds, previously heated, and will be found to be more dense, solid and durable than any rollers heretofore used. Another important advantage they have over others, is, that the necks require no turning, but are immediately fit for use, and from their accuracy, run with less friction, and require less water to make them perform their work. They may be had by application to the Patentee in Plymouth, of Gen. Nathaniel Goodwin, or of Messrs. Thatcher and Hayward Boston, Aug. 31. Sept. 19.——§6t.

This Day is Published,

BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Booksellers.

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents.

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.
February 6 mwf

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for the District of Southwark have removed their hall to the house formerly occupied by Samuel Goff, Christian at in the corner of Fifth street. Oct. 2.

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Manchester, William Tell, &c. &c.
Oct. 27. §

Now Landing,

At SIMS' Wharf, front on board the ship *Commerce*, captain CHAMBERLAIN, from *Port au Prince*,

35 hogsheads of SUGAR
84 do. MOLASSES
4 tierces do.

FOR SALE, BY
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
Oct. 27. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
Oct. 27. §

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct. 27—4w

St. Croix Sugar & Rum,

For Sale by
JOHN NIXON & Co.
Oct. 26. d2w.

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27—dtf

THOMAS HERMAN LEUFFER,

North Fifth street, corner of North alley, No. 34,

HAS FOR SALE,
EXCELLENT red Bourdeaux Wine in cases and boxes, six years old
White Graves Wine in casks
Ticklenburgs
Russia Sail Cloths
Ravens Duck
Bag Linen
Hessians
Diaper and Table Cloth
Empty bags
Common German Cloth
An assortment of black coloured Ribbons
Fine German Laces
About twelve tons Russia clean Hemp
Clover Seed
Italian Soap, in small boxes, for family use
Window Glass Aug. 29—2aw

Excellent Bourdeaux Brandy

Ditto ditto Claret in cases
Just received, and for Sale by
Rundle & Leech.
Aug. 21. 2awtf

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,
And for sale by *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

EVENINGS at HOME;

OR, THE JUVENILE BUDGET OPENED.

Consisting of a variety of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of YOUNG PERSONS—Six Volumes handsomely printed and bound up in two volumes, price Two Dollars.

The variety and excellence of these pieces are such, that the book needs only to be known to be universally esteemed one of the most valuable publications that can be put into the hands of young persons.

"Delightful task to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast."
THOMSON.

August 24. mwf4w

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
By *THOMAS DOBSON*, at the Stone House, No. 41, south Second street,

Letters and Conversations,

Between several *Young Ladies*, on improving and interesting subjects.

Translated from the Dutch of *Madame de Gambon* with alterations and improvements,

Printed on fine paper, and neatly bound, Price one dollar.

AMIDST the tide of modern Romances, painting tales of extraordinary distress, or of desperate or artful villainy, which "harrow up the soul," and which it would be for the honor of young ladies to be *ignorant* of, this little book comes forward to solicit notice, where in a variety of incidents, not exceeding the bounds of *real life*, the *proper*, because *elegant* and *natural dignity* and *importance* of the *Female character* is exhibited in an interesting point of view, and presents examples of real and attainable excellence.

The publisher was so much pleased with the perusal, that he was persuaded he should do a pleasing service to the community by sending it in o circulation. August 24—mw4w

Imported in the latest arrivals from Amsterdam and Hamburg, and for sale by

B. & J. BOHLEN,

A large assortment of fine French Cambrics,	
Platillas	Russia and Dutch sail cloth
Brittannias	Writing, post, and printing paper
Rouanes	
Brown Holland	Dutch calf skins
Checks and Stripes	Prime madder
Ticklenburgs	Shell'd Barley
Oznaburgs	Looking glasses
White sheetings	Hollow glass ware
Diaper	Slates
Brown rolls	Coffee mills
Umbrellas	Brass kettles
Hair ribbons	Scythes and straw knives
Black and white laces	Toys assorted in boxes

Best Holland Gin in pipes
London particular Madeira Wine
July 24. m&thtf

Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum Parchment and Paper.

A FEW copies of the above act may be had at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No 19, Chesnut-street. July 19.

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The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30.

A CHARGE

To the Grand Juries of the counties of Allegheny, &c. Published at the request of the Grand Jury of Allegheny county.

That man cannot be governed without force, is one of those truths, which, as too often learnt only by experience, experience will last abandon. The young mind, unacquainted with the dangerous effects of human passions, cherishes the delusive idea, that all men are virtuous, that they have no selfish views, but listen to the voice of reason, and pursue the general good—that restraints on opinion are unnecessary, and punishments of misconduct cruel: that, to be be free, we must be unrestrained; and that exertions of the power of government are violations of liberty. Sentiments like these are received with the stupid applause of the ignorant, and with the malignant praise of the artfully wicked; and become the watchwords of party, and symbols of faction.—The most salutary measures, and the most faithful ministers of government are suspected, misrepresented, censured, and opposed, till falsehood triumphs over truth, passion over reason, popular opinion over public authority, and riot and insurrection over order and peace: the main pillar of government, general confidence, is undermined; and licentiousness destroys liberty.

Nor is it in politics or civil government alone that these errors and dangers exist: every where, wisdom will be opposed by folly, knowledge by ignorance, prudence by rashness, and virtue by vice. The most efficacious doctrines, and the most beneficent precepts of religion are censured, as unreasonable restraints on human opinion and conduct; the most prudent discipline of the church, as encroachments on freedom of life and manners; and its most enlightened and honest ministers as enemies to human happiness, ambitious seekers of power to themselves, and tyrants over the consciences of others.

Wisdom and power will never use more means, than are necessary to accomplish the end. If man could have been governed by reason and a regard to duty, would the Almighty have had recourse to mysterious doctrines of faith, positive precepts of practice, and the most awful and tremendous punishments? for the government of man, even in his most perfect state, it was necessary to add to the knowledge of duty, the fear of punishment, and denounce death to the transgressor. And human governments but imitate the divine, when they trust not to man's reason and virtue alone, to preserve him in obedience, but knowing that force is necessary, prepare force to keep him in peace, submission, and duty. Without force, neither can the useful purposes of government be accomplished, nor the government itself subsist. For (such is the perverse vehemence of human passion) a government without a ready and constant command of force, will soon fall.

On this ground we may account for its being received as a maxim, that a republican government is incompetent to an extensive territory.

Though, in a republican government, laws, and not men, govern, and though laws be made by the whole people, yet, the people being numerous, no individual feels an attachment to the laws as to his own authority. While there is no peculiar affection to the laws in any, there is in many a strong resentment to them. The laws which are made to restrain and punish offences, must be odious to offenders, and offenders are in all countries a numerous class. With them are associated, in sympathy at least, all who, from like propensities, may foresee like danger to themselves, and wish to prepare in others a precedent of indulgence to their future frailty. And even in the most honest, there may, from the want of personal interest and of an enlightened mind, be less indignation for the wounded honor of the laws, than compassion for the sufferings of the offender. While the people thus forget their own honour, the officers in whose hands is the public force, feel too little interest in the office and are too much within the reach of the people, to oppose their humour or excite any individual resentment, by a strict execution of the laws. By a faithful exertion of their authority, they are sure to create some enemies, but no man feels himself thereby bound to be their friend. By indulgence to offenders, they are sure to create friends, but no man feels that interest in public authority, as therefore to become their enemy. Thus the disposition both of officers and people is too often inclined to relax the energy of the laws. Relaxation of the energy of the laws will certainly produce licentiousness; and licentiousness will certainly destroy the government. This will happen, even in a narrow territory. But in an extended territory all the causes will operate with increased force, and proportionally accelerate the crisis of the state. According as they are, remote from the seat of government, the vigilance of officers will be lessened, their respect for the energy and dignity of the government will diminish, and their motives to indulgence of offences will multiply. Temptations of ambition to set up separate independencies will occur or be suggested; combinations will be formed for this purpose, which distance will render it difficult for the general force to restrain and subdue. Thus every thing will conspire to produce a relaxation of the laws; and of consequence, a corruption of manners, licentiousness of practice, and a prostration of morals. In this state of society, no government of laws can stand (for licentiousness and laws can never subsist together) and a government of force must succeed.

It results from all this, that, to make a republican government permanent, even in a small, but especially in a large, territory, it must be indeed a government of laws, and not of the passions either of the people or the officers. To make it so, it is necessary, not only to provide for the free and enlightened establishment of laws, but for their instant and energetic execution. To effect an instant and energetic execution of the laws, it is necessary, to deposit the public force in hands sufficiently independent of the humours of individuals, and sufficiently interested in the execution of the laws, at all times, to ensure such an application of it, as will compel universal submission. And, in such hands, the powers of government ought to be so distributed into every part of the territory, that it may reach, not only into the house, but, if possible (with reverence I speak it) like the power of the Almighty, into the heart of every man. If this can be done, a republican government of laws will, with the blessings of liberty, have all the stability and force of despotism; the people will be well governed; for they will be, at the same time, free and submissive; and they will be happy, because they will be compelled to be virtuous.

The force, then, of a republican government, consists in universal respect for the laws. While that subsists, the whole people is a standing army, to compel their execution. When that fails, the laws will not be executed, and the government, which exists only in the laws, is therefore annihilated.

I may be reminded, that the republic of Rome governed a vast territory, and lasted a long time. But let it also be remembered, that it governed by a military despotism, and is no example to any other republic, which does not pursue the same plan.

When the constitution of the United States was under consideration, this objection to a republican government over an extensive territory was discussed. It was said that the objection applied only to a single government over an extensive territory, and not to a federate government, as is that of the United States. And it was stated from Montesquieu *, that a federate republic composed of several states, united together under a general government, might preserve itself from an external force, the great danger to small states, and from internal dissention, the great danger to large states, and might become permanent.

This is the nature of the American governments. Sixteen states, each possessing all power necessary for the regulation of its internal concerns, are combined into one, possessing all power necessary for the regulation of the general concerns: and this scheme, on the principles of Montesquieu, is competent to secure the stability of a republican government over an extensive territory.

Admitting, that this scheme is competent for this purpose, still some proportion must be preserved between the extent of the territory and the number of subdivisions; for a large territory must surely be subdivided into more states than a small territory, or each may, more or less, suffer the evils of an extensive republic. The question then is, whether each state be not too extensive for its government to superintend, with efficacy, all its internal concerns; and whether there ought not to be subdivisions, subordinate to states, descending to a competency to the minutest public concerns, and rising, in a regular gradation, one above another, the larger comprehending the less. The necessity of this seems admitted. For every state is divided into counties, and every county into inferior districts, which, in this state, are called townships. This is the lowest subdivision; and, perhaps, lower than this, may not be necessary: except that, as the same regulations, which are sufficient for a country township, may not also be sufficient for a town, a town is often declared a separate district, and incorporated, under the name of a borough†. Thus we have boroughs, townships, counties, states, and the United States; and our political districts, descending to the smallest limits, that convenience requires, become more extensive, by degrees, and include each other, till the union includes the whole territory of the United States.

* Spirit of laws l. 9. c. 1.

† There is but one city in this state.

(Remainder to-morrow.)

TRANSLATED

for the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

PARIS, JULY 7th, 1797.

"At the sitting of the council of five hundred yesterday, a message was read from the directory, which gives an account of the advantages obtained by Gen. Desfourneau at St. Domingo. But news, which interests us more directly, is what the telegraphe of Lisle has at last announced to government, the arrival of the English plenipotentiary in that city the 4th July, at 6 o'clock in the evening. There is no sensible man and a friend to the human race, who does not languish to see at length the end of this sorrowful and painful uncertainty, in which France is found with so many nations of Europe between peace and war—we almost dare to say, between life and death. In fact a great part of Europe which the consequences of the French revolution have successively drawn into the whirlwind of domestic troubles or foreign hostilities, can scarcely resist much longer this tedious moral fever, which disorders and consumes it even to its vital parts. Italy is now in the highest of convulsions; and the effect thereof is felt in the different opinions among us. While the papers devoted to anarchy triumph on this subject, and the *Moniteur*, more reserved but not less decided in the revolutionary principles, is made the depository of all the articles, which cry up the democratising of Italy;—whilst it announces to the kingdom of Naples, that her turn is likewise to come; others censure these events with energy, and a letter inserted in the *L'Historien* of to-day, does it as follows.

"When we reflect on the conduct of the agents of the directory with respect to the United States of America; when we view philosophically the destruction of two ancient governments, which were united to us by treaties, it is asked, if we have a law of nations and a constitution, which regulate and determine the mode of our foreign relations.

"In vain that wise constitution shall then have offered to our allies a guarantee of the faith and stability of their treaties with us, in the slow and deliberative forms which it consecrates concerning war and peace; the directory, under pretexts of a dark policy will elude their formal dispositions. A victorious general may, at the impulse of his passions, abuse the power which conquest gives, violate the sacred laws of nations, carry fire and sword into allied countries, erect himself into a sovereign arbiter of our relations with them, change the form of their government, assume the legislator, regulate every thing by the point of the sword, and know no other law than that of force! .... And the French senate, vested with the national authority, remain in an invincible ignorance of these extraordinary events! ....

"The government of Venice exists no more; that of Genoa is changed into a pure democracy. Let us suppose, that Venice has provoked by perfidy, with which we reproach her, cruel reprisals; if it has violated the neutrality, which it had faithfully kept till now, a thing little probable, without doubt, it should suffer the punishment of it; but ought this alledged right of reprisals to extend to the violent destruction of its government?

"In the first place, war was not declared, because the legislative body had not pronounced it. But if it had, is a declaration of war, an arret of death against a nation? I know this was the ferocious law of the barbarous nations formerly conducted by Brennus and Attila. But I know likewise, that in our polished societies offensive force is regulated by another law of nations, which is "the political law of nations, considered in the relations which one nation has with another; that conquest is only an acquisition; and that the spirit of acquisition carries with it the spirit of preservation and usefulness," *but not that of destruction.*

"In vain it will be said that the people of these states, and particularly that of Genoa, desired a revolution, that they wished to throw off the yoke of aristocracy, and that the French general did nothing but protect or favour this sudden leap towards liberty ... Men, who in their enthusiasm, real or fictitious, wished to see every thing *democratised*, might perhaps deceive themselves with these chimerical suggestions, and applaud the result; but reasonable men, especially those who have some knowledge of the facts, know on what to depend.

"It appears certain, by ulterior documents, that the mass of the Genoese people resisted with all their power the innovators, or the factious, excited by the minister Faypoult, and stirred up by an apothecary named Morando. It appears that the terror of the French armies and the menaces of a victorious general have alone determined the senate and the majority of the people to subscribe to conditions which force imposed on them; and what conditions! what strange treaty! *The deposit of the sovereignty is confided*, it is said, *to the universality of the citizens of the territory of Genoa* .... And nevertheless, in feigning to pay homage to this sovereignty, the exercise of which the people do not reclaim, we make the first use of it! we usurp its rights! or arbitrarily *institute* the authorities! we metamorphose the doge into a municipal officer! and the pretended sovereign has not even the faculty, the liberty of naming the members of the new government which they have established! and from whom then do the innovators hold their commission? what is their law? the sword of a victorious general.

"In these circumstances, the true friends of the country, those who interest themselves for its real glory, ought to unite and raise their voices in concert. These animated voices ought to announce to the directory, to the legislative body, to all polished nations, that the opinion of the sound part of the French disavows and rejects this violation of the laws of nations, this politico-revolutionary system, which for some time past, seems to have acquired strength, and tends to render us odious to all the people of Europe. The true philosophers, the alarmed philanthropists ought to cry with Phocion: "The order which the Author of Nature has established in human affairs, will never suffer that *injustice* and *violence*, which are surrounded only with enemies or victims, should become a solid foundation to the power and glory of any state."

☞ University of Pennsylvania

October 27, 1797.

THE different Schools of the University will be opened on Monday, the 6th of November; of which, all who are concerned, are requested to take notice.

By order of the Faculty.

WM. ROGERS, *Secretary.*

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, October 26, 1797.

THE Post-Office will be removed to No. 34, South Front Street, on Saturday the 28th inst. at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. and on Monday, the 30th, the letter carriers will begin to deliver as usual.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Department of War are for the present removed near to the Falls of the Scuylkill, on the Ridge Road.

September 4. dtf

The Health-Office

IS removed to the City-Hall, and is kept open night and day, where persons having business may apply. WM. ALLEN, Health-Officer.

Sept. 4. dtf

A Wet Nurse wanted.

A Healthy Woman, with a young breast of milk, who can be well recommended, may hear of a place by inquiring of the Printer.

Oct. 23, 1w

Continuation of Latest European News, received by the William Penn.

FRANCE.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Sitting of August 21.

The relict of the late general Marceau solicited some pecuniary relief, and Jourdan of the Upper Vienne, whose retreat in Franconia he covered, passed an eulogium on his military conduct, and supported the petition.

Bentabolle moved, that to the defenders of the country, be paid the 1000 millions of livres which had been promised them, and observed, that if the state were not able to perform this promise, it should be openly confessed. Ordered a report to be made on the subject.

Thibaudeau, in the name of the commission appointed to examine into the message of the directory, respecting the late march of the troops into the interior, and addresses of different divisions of the republican armies, made the following report, prefaced by some introductory remarks on the present state of France.

"You have ordered your committee to present to you legislative plans upon the different topics contained in the message which was transmitted to you on the 22d Thermidor last. The committee in the first place consider it their duty to direct your attention to our present situation. The republic lately advanced towards peace; public confidence was revived; the constitution began to be consolidated; every thing presaged to us happy and peaceful destinies. What evil genius has re-animated our passions, re-kindled our animosities, created divisions between the different branches of government, and planted terror in the breasts of all good citizens? It is time to recal security, to give confidence to good citizens, to repress the bad, to restore public credit, and to support the legislative body in the rank in which the constitution has placed it. To attain this object, you must re-establish your communications with the people. Never let your voice be unknown to them. From this tribune, Reason and Justice ought always to be heard with that spirit of peace and impartiality in which true dignity consists. Your committee has proceeded to the examination of the message of the directory.

"An unexpected change in the ministry, and the march of the troops, had fixed the attention of the legislative body, and merited its solicitude. In expressing our regret on account of the dismissal of the ministers, and our alarms respecting the march of the troops, we did not contest with the directory the right of changing their ministers and disposing of the armed force; but the legislative body had undoubtedly the right of demanding information respecting the violation of the constitutional limits. The directory replied, that it was to be attributed to an error in the marching orders. You referred this message to a committee, which occupied itself, as it was wisely said by the reporter (Pichegru), less in proving the crime, than in endeavouring to prevent it from being committed hereafter. This committee presented the plan of a resolution for ascertaining the constitutional limits.

"We must not at present enquire into the cause of the marching of the troops. Perhaps we shall one day be made acquainted with it; we have as yet learned only that the constitutional limits have been violated. General Richpause declares, that having been four years on the frontiers, he knew not of the dispositions of the constitution relative to this object. An excuse of this nature would not be admitted in the courts of justice; but the testimonials we have had of the moral character of the general, induce us to think that there has been no evil intention on his part.

"I proceed to a more important object, the address of the army of Italy. What would become of the republic, if those who have received arms only for her defence, were to interpose in civil discussions? You are acquainted with the volume of addresses which have been drawn up by this army. They are marked by an ardent expression of love for liberty; but they hold forth absurd claims, extravagant opinions, and criminal projects. The first sentiments belong to our generous defenders, the others to some factious men, who wish to see the bosom of their country torn even by those who are charged with its defence. No, it is not our warriors, but some ferocious monsters who have conceived the project of delivering up to the enemy the conquests acquired by the valour and the blood of our troops, and to lead them back to their families under the standard of rebellion. Have you been able to read without indignation, one of these addresses, which asserts that the system of royalism is unceasingly pushed in the Legislature? Does the audacious rebel who penned this impious phrase yet exist? Does he exist, and are you free? Does the government slumber, that it has not proceeded with rigour against him? These addresses are at present directed against the Legislature—Directors of the republic, they will soon be directed against you!—Wretched! wretched is the authority which is supported by bayonets!—They always conclude by annihilating the power which they have established.—The addresses have been certified by the chief of the etat-majors of the army. They have been officially transmitted to several administrations: they were destined to other corps of troops; and yet this, it is said, was not a deliberation.—Doubtless it was not; for had these addresses been deliberated upon, they would have been published in a camp of citizen soldiers, who would have caused the voice of the constitution to be heard. If the soldiers have not read them, they do not speak the sentiments of the army. The constitution prohibits addresses in the collective name of an armed body, and will a general be permitted to violate it? The more services your generals and soldiers have rendered to the country, the more you ought to guard against all attempts upon the constitution. In a rising republic, do not permit the troops to act as if they had conquered only for themselves, unless you would see, as once was the case in the Roman Empire, your soldiers obey only their generals, and never their country. It has been attempted to persuade the conquerors of Italy that a system of proscription exists against them.—Proscribe them! who would dare to attempt it? who would desire it? What Frenchman here does not palpitate upon the revival of their heroic actions, which command the gratitude of their country, and cover with a veil of glory the dreadful events which have tarnished the revolution? They were citizens before they were soldiers—they must cease to be soldiers, to become again citizens.

"The Directory inform you, that they have put a stop to the circulation of these addresses, and that they have written to the commander in chief, deploring the circumstances which had led to this violation of the constitutional act. *Your committee consider it their duty to declare openly to you, that the answer of the Directory has appeared to them unworthy of its power, and the rank in which the Constitution has placed that Body.*

"Consider what progress has been made in consequence of these dangerous examples. The spirit of faction has already introduced the language of anarchy into the camps.—It has insinuated itself even into the honorable retreat of our wounded warriors, for the fabrication of addresses. It heats the minds of men. It proclaims every where dissolution and death—Yet the Government sleeps! Awaken, Legislators! watch for yourselves and for the people. The constitutional limits are traced. Directors, Generals, and Soldiers, bow yourselves before the will of the people. The legislative body will never balance with its duty. It is inaccessible to fear, and will never submit to menace.

"Your committee will not humble itself in replying to the calumnies propagated by your enemies. A legislative body which is not accuseable, ought not to justify itself. By its acts it must be judged—We shall speak the truth to the Directory—We shall speak the truth to the people.

"The insolence of priests and emigrants is denounced to you. As to the priests, is not their proscription in a mass to be regretted? Liberty of conscience, liberty of worship, and submission to the laws—such are the principles maintained by all philosophers—such are the principles consecrated by the constitution and the laws in opposition to the claims of a religion which wished to be exclusively established. As to the emigrants, who favors them? Do not the laws respecting the emigrants exist? Do they not place in the hands of the Directory the most active, the most powerful, and the most arbitrary means? The return of noted emigrants is anounced. The house in which they assemble is even mentioned; but what then is the duty of the police! Why those erasements the traffic of which is publickly reported? It belongs to us to require from the Directory an account of these monstrous abuses.

"The Directory tell you that assassinations are committed, and that partiality is displayed by the Tribunals. It is necessary to inform them, that they have overstepped their duty, and we do them service in recalling them to it. It is true that blood flows in several departments; but there are laws against assassination, and the Directory ought to execute them. If there be partiality in the Tribunals, there is a law to punish them, and the Directory ought to denounce the guilty. In all cases, crimes cannot make us despair of justice, and we ought to demand of the Directory an account of the measures they have taken to repress the crimes of which they complain. We do not understand the protection they claim for the purchasers of National property. Their persons and their property are under the safeguard of the Constitution, and you have given a proof of your respect for them by your resolution respecting the Presbyteres.

"The Directory inform you, that there are Journals which breathe only murder, and the return of Royalty. It is certain that the excises of a multitude of Pamphlets and Journals have no power of reposing his mind amidst an ocean of extravagant and factious opinions: but you have manifested your desire for repressing this abuse; and there is only required a law which shall prevent it, without injuring the rights of Citizens: all the elements of this law are ready, and the Committee you named for preparing it will soon make their Report.

"The deficiency in the public revenue, it is added, deprives our armies of their pay We will not deny, that negligence on the part of the receivers, and the want of order and œconomy have thrown our finances into disorder; but have the armies any reason to reproach the Legislative Body? At what period, at what epoch, have you refused their funds? Your resolutions on this subject have always been voted with *urgence*. It is then in vain that the unfortunate *rentier* divides with them his dread? Have, then, the forced Loan, the assignats, the Mandats, the contributions in the conquered countries the National Estates, been found insufficient? Let us rather say, that our resources, being distributed through such a variety of channels, have been exhausted: but that if they had been more prudently employed the most important part of the public service would not be in such a deplorable state.

"Let the finances, then, alone occupy all your solicitude. I know that every day your attention is taken up with this subject. But the time is arrived when you must disregard the prejudices against *direct* contributions. *Peace, peace!* This is the means of extricating us from our embarrassment. How very criminal would those be who would

wish to place it still at a distance!—Doubtless there are men who still preserve the criminal hope of overturning the republic.—Traitors exist, we are told—why are they not detected. There are conspirators—why are they not punished? We have laws—why are they not executed?—No! the defenders of the country will never be made to believe, that the legislative body opposes a peace! Who has appeared more desirous than ourselves to obtain it? History will examine whether the events which have lately taken place in Italy have not contributed to retard the conclusion of it; but can France blame its generals for paying liberty to millions of men?—And, when they have gained their liberty, can France refuse to them its friendship and its alliance? Your committee, however, does not wish to propose that you should approve, or even be silent on those events.

"The directory has gone beyond its powers. If war has been declared against the Italian states, who had the right to declare it without your consent!—If treaties of commerce or subsidies have been made, who could make them without your approbation? The states of Italy cannot be the allies of France without a decree from you. Their government will be equivocal, their liberty without support, as long as the treaties shall not have been approved by us.

"Fears have been entertained that the directory would be accused, and that the legislative body would be attacked. The legislative body has a right to accuse the directory; and if there existed any reasons for accusation, it would, without fear, without hesitation, accuse them. But an attack on the legislative body! who would make it?—A few brigands?—the recollection of their past defeats will serve them as a lesson. The soldiers?—never will they be seen marching under the colours of assassins. The directory!—such an idea cannot occupy our attention for a moment; its own interest is in opposition to it.

"To conclude—you will find, in your own courage and your own prudence, extraordinary resources."

[Here Thibaudeau implored the members of the government to act in union and concord.—He invited the representatives and directors to be upon their guard against the exaggerations of parties, who sought only to heighten their animosities, that they might be hurried to a catastrophe which would destroy them all.]

"In examining," he added, "this message of the directory, its exaggerations, and the bitterness of its style, we have avoided giving new aliment to the factions. Legislators ought not to be guided by passion. In vain our common enemies meditate the ruin of the republic. The republic is deeply rooted; it has ripened in the midst of storms and it belongs not alone to the present generation. The new dangers which threaten it, serve only to display once more its strength. Each power shall return to its proper limits; and if some men have wished to overstep them, they shall be recalled, and confined to their proper station.

"Citizen soldiers, you whom we must censure to-day, but whom we must always admire, believe that liberty is here defended by your friends. The legislature is the citadel of the constitution. It is your duty to die for it, and you are about to besiege it. Let its voice be always heard among you; and when you return to your fire sides, you will find it cemented by your blood and covered with your triumphs."

Thibaudeau concluded by presenting the plan of two resolutions.

The 1st declared. "That all conspiracies or crimes against the constitution, the legislative body, and the directory, came under the jurisdiction of the criminal tribunal of the place where the legislature sits; that all persons accused should be denounced at the office of the public accuser, but that they should have the power of appealing from that tribunal; and in this case they should be carried before a court pointed out by the tribunal of cassation." The 2d enacts, that every deliberation or common wish expressed by the armed force, although nothing follow upon it, except the cases determined by law, shall be a delect. To send addresses from one body of troops to another, or to the civil authorities, is an act of sedition. The plan then points out the penalties to be inflicted on the instigators, movers, or subscribers of addresses, according to the enormity of the case, and the different powers against which they shall be directed.

"The gradation of offence is, first, against the directory, then the legislative body, and next the law and constitution."

Ordered to be printed to the number of six copies to each member.

—

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred, of the 2d Thermidor (20th August.)

"Citizens Representatives,

"The Executive Directory has proceeded to the distribution of the funds assigned for the the service of the first decade of Fructidor. The singular and uncommon circumstances in which they are placed oblige them to lay before you the results of this distribution, which will convince you of the indispensible necessity of rendering the means disposeable, which are requisite to prevent the impending disasters.

Deducting 63,888,967 livres and 75 centimes, which remain to be paid on warrants already issued for urgent services, and payments become due, the most pressing demands amount to 21,002,790 livres 54 cts.

"This sum consists of the following articles:

	£.	C.
To pay for the troops	3,128,309	78
To sustenance	3,944,916	95
To pensions and dividends	900,000	0
To constitutional salaries	986,943	83
To salaries and pensions	5,040,990	49
To sundries	7,001,629	29

"The ways and means, as stated by the national treasury, present at first sight, instead of disposeable funds, a deficit of 3,793,681 livres, which it would be necessary to cover previous to assigning any sums of money for the service of the different departments. It has been calculated, that the above deficit may in a great measure be covered by the presumptive funds calculated as existing in the public chests of the departments, and that by adding to the funds actually existing in the public treasury, those which appear most disposeable, the supposition might be admitted, that a balance of about 800,000 livres might remain for the service of the decade, independently of such sums as must unavoidably be paid at Paris on the arrears of the preceding decade.

"A calculation has afterwards been formed of those articles of expence, which is indispensibly necessary to meet for the execution of the laws as well as for the maintenance of the public service. Under these heads have been classed the pay and sustenance of the land and naval forces, dividends and pensions, the constitutional indemnification of the legislative body; 63,703 liv. 14 sous, for the payment of bills of exchange, accepted by the national treasury, and 50,000 livres for the most urgent expence to be made at Paris for the home department.

"These objects amount to a sum total of 6,850,729 87 centimes.

"To find this sum, it has been supposed that the national treasury can furnish 850,929l. 87c. actually in its possession; that it is to receive in the course of the decade one million, and that the effective receipts in the departments during the last decade must be supposed to amount to seven millions.—This calculation is most surely exaggerated; it violates all proportion, and exceeds all probability, and the subsisting circumstances would alone authorise its admission; and yet, citizens representatives, you cannot but perceive, that this is the chief resource for meeting the most urgent and indispensible expence.

"To this message are annexed the copy of a letter from the national treasury, dated the 1st Fructidor (August 17) proving the necessity of the repartition for this decade being made according to a presumptive estimate of the revenue, the statement of ways and means for the first decade of Fructidor, transmitted by the national treasury, and another of the divisions and distributions, containing a detailed account of the demands, founded on the registers of the different commissaries.

"The directory refer to these authentic papers all those who shall presume to question the truth of the results they offer. Who contradicts the following facts, is either grosly mistaken, citizens representatives, or endeavors to deceive you:

"1. The national treasury does not possess one million disposable funds for this present decade.

"2. In order to find the above stated sum it is indispensably necessary to suppose, that the receipts in the departments amount to 7,000,000, and that moreover the national treasury is to receive one million at Paris.

"3. This supposition is exaggerated, but must be admitted.

"4. The laws of the 23d Vendimaire and 9th Thermidor, enact, that the pay and sustenance of the troops shall be paid in preference to every other demand. The aggregate sum of these two articles of expence amount to 7,073,226 livres, 75 centimes.

"5. The law of the 15th Vendimaire assigns to the stockholders a sixth of the taxes; the national treasury demands under this head 900,000 livres.

"6. The law, which fixes the expence of the legislative body, ordains, that the constitutional indemnifications of its members shall be paid every month.

"7. The engagements contracted by the national treasury, with respect to accepted bills of exchange, demand the sum of 63,703 livres, 24 centimes.

"8. The safety of Paris, the imperious force of the supreme law, demands, that the minister of the interior be able to dispose of 50,000 livres.

"9. These articles absorb all the funds, which may be considered as disposeable.

"10. Except the salaries of the legislative body, there remains no money to discharge all other constitutional and other salaries and pensions, nor are any funds left for the hospitals, the repair of the dikes, roads, canals, &c.

"11. The directory cannot extend its distribution to any sum exceeding the above amount; and it is to the want of disposeable funds that ought to be imputed the failure of all the other branches of the public service, and the danger with which they are threatened.

"12. If the national treasury is desired, by means of negotiations, to augment the resources, it is obliged to return in answer, that it does not possess any thing which may serve for that purpose.

"13. The pay of the army is considerably in arrear. This is a certain and acknowledged fact.

"14. The future sustenance of the troops is compromised.

"15. No funds remain to be disposed of for the relief of the hospital. The executive directory can perceive no possible resource that may be applied to assist them. The decisions which it is enabled to make with respect to the urgency of the payments, make no alteration in the deplorable situation in which they are placed. The directory considered itself bound to lay before you these statements. It has fulfilled that duty; but it does not apprehend, that this exposition can shake the courage and perseverance of the friends of the republic. It on the contrary finds a powerful motive in the true picture which it has drawn to hope, that your deliberations on the finances will render those resources effective which can be brought into action. These resources possess the great advantage of being adequate to the re-establishment of public credit, and of proving that France is fully capable of maintaining order in the interior, and of combating her foreign enemies. But these resources, citizens directors, are as if they never existed, since the laws which are necessary to render them productive are not enacted. Had those which regulate the direct contributions of the 5th year been sooner passed, ten millions would most probably have been received, which remain still due, and the power of disposing of them, for the purpose of getting the principal articles of expence, would procure the means of obtaining what may be necessary for the indispensable payment of pensions and salaries."

The directory, after pressing the necessity of the councils' immediately taking into their consideration proper measures for the restoration of public confidence and credit, concludes in the following manner:

Our situation is such, citizens Directors, that the smallest delay increases the danger to which the nation is exposed.

"The Executive Directory invites you to obtain an exact account of the true state of the finances; of the necessary wants of the public treasury; of the real, and by no means exaggerated product of the means which can yet be made use of, and of the resources which can be employed. You will find in the result of your examination, proofs of the truth to which the directory has called your attention in all its messages. The existing means are insufficient; those which new laws have it in their power to produce, will be adequate to meet all our expences, and the moment of bringing them into action is arrived:

(Signed) "CARNOT, Pres.
"LA GARDE, S. G."

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, October 23.

THE LAUNCH—

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE!

On Saturday last, at fifteen minutes past M. the frigate CONSTITUTION was launched into the adjacent element, on which she now rides an elegant and superb specimen of American naval architecture, combining the unity of wisdom, strength and beauty. On a signal being given from on board, her ordnance, on shore, announced to the neighbouring country that the

CONSTITUTION WAS SECURE.

Extract of a letter from Bilboa, to John Bulkeley and Sons, of Lisbon, dated Aug. 22, '97.

"The French continue their depredations on this coast against the Americans, having captured capt. Alexander Ross, from Marblehead, consigned to us, last Saturday off this bar, and carried to Bayonne, where we expect they will soon condemn his vessel and cargo, for want of a Role d'Equipage, the same as they have done with others of your government."

—

Capt. Dorr, arrived here yesterday from Canton, informs, that the whole Chinese territory is in a state of revolutionary insurrection; and that in consequence of the existing troubles, the productions of the country were considerably advanced.

—

Capt. Baker, from Cadiz, informs, that the United States brig, capt. Robertson, destined from our government to the Dey of Algiers, with naval stores, captured some time since by the Spanish and sent into Cadiz, on the express demand of the Dey, was given up; she was on the eve of sailing for Algiers when capt. B. left Cadiz.

Since the bombardment of Cadiz, capt. B. informs that the two fleets have remained quiet—that an intercourse was repeatedly had between the admirals by means of *flags of truce*, but the particulars of the communication were not known.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 30.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated October 23.

"After two trials, our SHIP was got off on Saturday. She had a most beautiful launch. Tho' the third time, the people present were as numerous as on the two former. Every countenance expressed the liveliest sensations of joy. Three cheers were given by the people on shore, as she touch'd the water, which were returned by those on board the ship; then as she turned, three times three were given in the ship, which were likewise returned. In half an hour from the time she floated, the ship was at her mooring.

We have the Influenza in this town, 'tis very general—the attack is violent, but short—I have had it, as well as a number of our friends; whole families have been down with it—I have not heard of its being fatal to any."

—

DIED]—Yesterday, Mr. THOMAS LEAMING, of this city.

——, On the 27th inst. Mr. ROBERT FARIS, son of Mr. John Faris, of the state of Delaware.

——, Mr. INGLES, son of Mr. Joseph Ingles, of the Northern Liberties. His death was occasioned by a fall from a tree.

——, In the island of St. Thomas', on the 5th of September last, after a severe illness of the flux, Captain WILLIAM COX, scarce 27 years of age, a native of this city.

POST OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 27, 1797.

☞ LETTERS for the British Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 31st inst. at 12 o'clock, noon.—N. B. The inland Postage to New-York must be paid.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Brig Morning Star, McCasky,	Wilming.	D.
Schr. Antelope, Chadwick,	N. Caro.	10
Sloop Rainbow, M'Nutt,	Truro, N. S.	20
Brig Sally, Hayes,	*Havanna,*	
Schr. Kitty, Green	*Cape Francois*	23
Maria, Flinn	*Havanna*	11
Amity, Cushing, do		21
Cornwallis, Butler, Petit Guave		
Ruby, Macey, Nantucket		

—

Capt. Flinn of the schr. Maria, left at the Havanna the following vessels belonging to this port.

Ship Active, Perry, to sail in 8 days.
Mary, Patton, 12
Rebecca, M'Keever 3
Superb, Boyd, for Hamburgh.
Snow Clopatra, Christie—sold.
Brig Lavinia, Carson, 10 days
Fame, Knox, 2
Liberry, Lillibridge, 2
Gratitude, Clifton, 10
Schr. Dick, Lillibridge, 4
Hector, Budden.
Sloop Mary, Smith, sailed 3 days before.
Ship Huldah, Warner, had arrived from this port.
Ship Eagle, Kickpatrick, 13 week sfrom Londonderry, arrived at New-Castle, with 220 passengers, on Saturday last.

On Friday arrived at New-York in 25 days from Dominica, the British schooner Chance of 10 guns, captain Thomas, who, about 12 days ago, captured the American schooner Isabella, captain Mercer, from Surinam, bound to Philadelphia, under suspicion of having Dutch property. Capt. Mercer and three of his men, arrived at New-York in the Chance.

New York October 28.

ARRIVED.	DAYS
Brig Venus, Bourdeaux,	60
Schr. Return, Sheffield Havannah,	25
Louisa, Wheeler, N. Providence	20

Capt. Wheeler was chased off the Hook yesterday by a privateer of 8 guns, but out sailed her—of what nation could not tell.

Brig Dispatch, Noble, from this port bound for Jamaica, was captured by a French privateer, of 16 guns, after being 3 days out, and released; afterwards taken by a 2 gun boat, and at last retaken by the British ship Alliance, and carried into C. N. Mole.

The Bacchus, George, from Philadelphia to London, is taken and carried into Nantz.

Arrived Schr. Return, Sheffield, 25 days from Havannah, who informs us that no vessels had been carried in there for three weeks. Left at the Havannah a number of American vessels, among which are the following, viz.

Ship Circumnavigator, Loring, of Boston
Diana,——, New-York
Brig Little George, Congdon, do.
Zelucca, Dorgan, do.
Schr. Corporal Trim, Wright, do.
Americanus, Sturges, Fairfield

October 17, spoke a Barque belonging to Hudson, from Faulkland Islands, out three months bound here, lat. 37, long. 73 30.

Oct. 27, spoke brig Marie, capt Cook, of and from New-York, lat. 38, 2, long. 72, 30. On Tuesday morning last, on south end of Long Island, near Fair-Island inlet, saw a large vessel on shore without any masts standing—capt. Cook supposes she must have gone ashore the last heavy gale.—Tuesday night, fell in with a schooner bound to New-York, having a signal for pilot flying—the above schooner came to with him about 6 leagues E. by S. off the hook—but in the night parted the cables and was drove to sea.

Brig Venus, 60 days from Bourdeaux. August 29—Lat. 43 23, long. 8 43 W. was spoke by a French lugger of 12 guns—after detaining us an hour she left us with polite treatment. Sept. 4—Lat. 44 28, was brought to by an English frigate, detained about an hour, and treated with civility. Sept. 18—Lat. 44 15, long. 47 55, spoke a Danish brig from Potomac—could not understand whither bound. Sept. 29—Lat. 44 3, long. 49 50, spoke the schr. Catharine, J. Cox, master, from Boston bound to Rotterdam—had carried away his main boom. October 5—Lat. 43 20, long. 55 20, spoke the schr. Adventure, 10 days out from Boston, bound to Bourdeaux, John Bordman, master. October 9—spoke the brig Trial of Salem, Dean, master, 7 days out, bound to Bilboa. October 18—spoke a schr. from Plymouth, 2 days out, bound to Guadaloupe. October 21—Lat. 38, at 2 P. M. spoke a brig from Baltimore—blowing fresh could not learn whither bound. At 7 in the evening spoke a ship from New York, came out the night before under close reefed topsails.

—

BOSTON, Oct. 23.

Arrived ship Otter, Dorr, Canton, 6 m. 22 days. Sailed in co. with the Grand Turk, capt. Magee, for Boston. While at the Sandwich Islands, on his outward bound passage, saw capt. Barber, of the English brig Arthur, whose vessel had been wrecked. but cargo saved Capt. B. informed, that on the N. W. coast, he fell in with the snow Sea-Otter, late capt. Hill, commanded by his mate, a Mr. Bowles, from whom he learnt, that capt. Hill Mr. Elliot the super-cargo, and Mr. William Dagget, steward, were, when on shore, surprised by the natives, and inhumanely butchered. The crew of the snow, on observing the assault, immediately went on shore, to attempt their rescue; but were too late, the canibals having dispatched the two latter, and dragged them away; the crew brought off capt. Hill; but he survived only an hour. Capt. Dorr, lost his steward, (Mr. Joseph Thomas, of Boston) on the N. W. coast, by the canibals; and had one of his sailors dangerously wounded. Left at the Sandwich Islands, brig Susan, Trotter, from Providence, bound on a coasting trade.

—

BALTIMORE October 26

Tuesday arrived brig Betsey, James Art, master, who was captured on the 5th of September, on his passage from Kingston to Philadelphia, by a French privateer sloop, within the capes of Delaware, to the westward of the light house, and sent for Guadaloupe; but on the 15th instant fell in with a sloop bound to New London who assisted captain Art in retaking his brig, and supplied him with provisions, for want of which he was in actual distress. The captain of the sloop took charge of four of the pirates; the rest, a prize master and three men, captain Art brought into this port.

Schooner Betsey Lloyd, Allison, 29 days from Leogane. Left no American vessels. Two days after leaving Leogane, on the 27th ult. was captured by two French barges. who were conducting him to Petit Trou, but was retaken the same night by an English sloop of war, who inhumanely fired a full broadside into the schooner, broke open all the letters, kept several, and permitted her to proceed. On the 29the was again taken by two other barges, who sent her into Jean Rebel. where she was detained three days, and permitted her to proceed on her voyge.

Red Port Wine.

Just arrived, by the brig Iris, capt. Rhodes, from Oporto,

Red Port Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks 60 cwt. Cork, for sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

July 21. 6

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

A LOVE DITTY,

Humbly attempted in the sublime manner of AMBROSE PHILIPS.

Bring me paper, pen and ink;
Let me write, then let me think.
Tell me when and how and where
Strays Keturah buxom fair.
Is she gone to milk her cow?
Tell me where, and tell me how.
Is she gone to feed her hen?
Tell me how, and tell me when.
Tell, oh tell me, ease my care,
Tell me how and when and where.
Hark, I hear her, magick sceene!
Pluck the full grown kidney bean;
Bean so plump and grown so well,
You'd think it big enough to shell.
See her croud her apron full,
Apron of the choicest wool;
Wool, that never grew on goat,
Wool, that never grew on shote.
Now she trips it o'er the fields,
Kicking up her gambol heels.
Now she hides her rosy face,
Now she shows a form of grace.
While I gaze, my blood grows warm,
Foams, like ocean in a storm—
Dear Keturah, I exclaim,
By thy bright poetic name,
By those locks, that deck thy pate,
By those lips, that kiss and prate;
By thy apron form'd of wool,
By those beans, that stuff it full,
Check thy scamper, cease to fly,
Cease, or Collinet must die.

COLLINET.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Matrimony. The author of an inquiry concerning political justice having lately taken to himself a wife, it may be proper to refer to a few of his former observations on the subject of matrimony. The reference will show, that however desirous the speculative philosophers of the present day may be to reduce their theories to practice in the affairs of government, they are too wise to trouble themselves with the affectation of consistency between their principles and actions in their individual concerns.

"The subject of cohabitation is particularly interesting, as it includes in it the subject of marriage. It is not only an evil, as it checks the independent progress of the mind; but as it is also inconsistent with the imperfections and propensities of man. It is absurd to expect that the inclinations and wishes of two human beings should coincide through any long period of time. To oblige them to act and to live together is to subject them to some inevitable portion of thwarting, bickering and unhappiness. This cannot be otherwise, so long as man has failed to reach the standard of perfection.—The supposition that I must have a companion for life is the result of a complication of vices: it is the dictate of cowardice, and not of fortitude; it flows from the desire of being loved and esteemed for something that is not desert."

Mr. Godwin, after some observations on the manner in which matrimony is contracted, says, that "the institution of it is a system of fraud: it is law, and the worst of all laws; it is an affair of property, and the worst of all properties. So long as two human beings are forbidden, by positive institution, to follow the dictates of their own mind, prejudice is alive and vigorous. So long as I seek to engross one woman to myself, and to prohibit my neighbour from proving his superior deserts and reaping the fruits of it, I am guilty of the most odious of all monopolies. Over this imaginary prize men watch with perpetual jealousy; and one man will find his desires, and his capacity to circumvent, as much excited, as the other is excited to traverse his projects, and frustrate his hopes. As long as this state of society continues, philanthropy will be checked and crossed in a thousand ways, and the still augmenting stream of abuse will continue to flow."

N. B. Godwin is one of the oracles of MODERN *patriots.*

Mordecai Lewis,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store, No. 25, Great Dock-street,

250 bales of Bengal Goods

Containing Bafras
Coffas
Gurrahs
Moragugungus
Tookery
Check and Stripes
Bandano Handkerchiefs
11 boxes Irish Linens
1 do. Diapers
7 do. Umbre las
20 canisters Java Sugar
78 bags black Pepper
1[illegible]6 do. East India Ginger
100 casks roll Brimstone
7[illegible] pipes Madeira Wine
57 casks Gin
A quantity of sheathing Copper and Nails.

October 30. 3aw3w

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Monday, the 13th day of Novemb[illegible] next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling plantation of ALEXANDER PORTER, Esq. deceased, in the Hundred and County of New-Castle,

All the Stock of the said Farm,

Consisting of horses fit for draught or saddle, colts, fat cattle, milch cows, calves, several pairs of large and valuable oxen. Sheep and hogs (all the horned cattle and sheep, being of a very large and fine breed) and also carts, harrows, ploughs, and other farming utensils, together with a variety of household furniture.

The conditions of Sale will be made known, at the time and place afore said.

Mary Porter, Admrx.

New Castle Hundred, State of Delaware, Oct. 20, 1797. }

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of the said Alexander Porter, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, to produce them duly authenticated, for settlement.

Oct. 30. 4t8.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first of December next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty Nine acres of LAND, now or late in the County of Washington, and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.—These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and were patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres or thereabouts, which were patented in 1792. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, for the residue a credit of one, two and three months, will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Friday, the first day of December, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House in Philadelphia, Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late, in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

October 6. 3awtS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation, and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. raw

Just Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
A few Boxes of Spices, consisting of
Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace
For sale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

may 30 dtf

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-Street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING hurried for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw 6w

City Commissioners' Office,

June 22, 1797.

IN pursuance of an ordinance from the select and common councils, passed the 22d day of May last, appointing the city commissioners, and prescribing their duties, section 9th,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the city is divided into five districts, each to be under the superintendance of one of the city commissioners, who is to be individually responsible for the cleanliness of the same, and are as follow.

District No. 1. From the south side of Cedar-street, to the north side of Spruce-street, under the superintendence of Nathan Boys.

2. From the north side of Spruce-street, to the north side of Walnut-street, under the superintendence of Hugh Roberts.

3. From the north side of Walnut to the south side of High-street, under the superintendence of Joseph Claypoole.

4. From the north side of High-street, to the north side of Mulberry street, under the superintendence of William Moulder.

5. From the north side of Mulberry-street to the north side of Vine-street, under the superintendence of Nicholas Hicks.

The cleaning of High-street to be in common.

☞ A stated meeting of the city commissioners is held at the Old Court House, in High-street, every Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock.

July 14. eoim

Stands for Draymen, &c.

In pursuance of an Ordinance from the Select and Common Councils, bearing date the 22d day of April, 1797, providing for the appointment of City Commissioners, &c. Sect. the 15th.

THE following places are fixed upon by the said City Commissioners for Stands for Draymen and their Horses.

In Vine-street, eastward of Front-street, on both sides.

Sassafras, High, Chesnut and Walnut-streets, eastward of Front-street, on the north side only.

Mulberry-street, south side from Front to Third-street.

Front-street, east side from Vine-street to Elfrith's alley.

Front-street, from opposite to Black Horse alley to Hamilton's stores, east side.

Water-street, west side from the north end of Stomper's or Moore's stores to Pine-street.

Penn-street from Pine to Cedar-street, west side.

Drawbridge, north side, east of Front-street.

Spruce, Pine and South streets, east of Front street, south side.

Dock-street, between Walnut-street and the flag stone crossings, east side, opposite George Orkley's.

Second-street, between Sassafras and Vine streets, west side.

Fifth-street, east side from Chesnut to Mulberry streets.

Sassafras-street, from Third to Fourth-street, east side.

No dray or horse to stand within ten feet of any pump.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY COACHES.

Pine-street, north side from Fourth to Fifth streets.

Fifth-street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, west.

Branch-street, north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

July 14. mw&frm

A Literary Treat.

Just published, handsomely printed on writing paper, price 1 dollar,

A new edition of that popular and entertaining work, entitled

THE FORESTERS, an American Tale; being a sequel to the history of John Bull, the Clothier—In a series of letters to a friend, with the addition of two letters, alluding to recent political transactions in America.

The following extract from the Clavis Allegorica, shews the principal characters that are introduced:

John Bull, the Kingdom of England
His Mother, the Church of England
His Wife, the Parliament
His Sister Peg, the Church of Scotland
His Brother Patrick, Ireland
Lewis, the Kingdom of France
His Mistress, the Old Constitution
His new Wife, the National Representation
Lord Strut, the Kingdom of Spain
Nicholas Frog, the Dutch Republic
The Franks, the French Republic
The Foresters, the United States of America
Robert Lumber, New-Hampshire
John Codline, Massachusetts
Humphrey Plowshare, Connecticut
Roger Carrier, Rhode Island
Peter Bull Frog, New-York
Julius Cæsar, New-Jersey
William Broadbrim, Pennsylvania
Cassimar, Delaware
Walter Pipewood, Virginia
His Grandson, George Washington
Peter Pitch, North Carolina
Charles Indigo, South Carolina
George Trusty, Georgia
Ethan Greenwood, Vermont
Hunter Longknife, Kentucky
Black Cattle, Negro Slaves
Rats, Speculators
Mother Carey's Chickens, Jacobins

☞ This popular and entertaining satirical history of America is attributed to the Rev. Dr. BELKNAP. It has a great share of originality and abounds with genuine humour. It is continued down to the present time, and characterises those late political transactions which have caused so much uneasiness in America.

Sold by H. and P. RICE, Bookseller, No. 16, South Second Street, and No. 50, Market street.

June 26. §

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

The Partnership,

UNDER the firm of FREEMAN & Company, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against the said House are desired to render the same to T. B. Freeman; and those indebted to the House are desired to make payment to him—By whom business will in future be carried on, at his Store, No. 39, South Front-street.

August 7. cod4w

Richard and James Potter

HAVE removed their Counting House to No. 45, South Fifth-street.

August 2. w&s6t

Lancaster, Harrisburgh Carlisle, Shippensburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requested to take notice, that the partnership which has for some time subsisted between Mathias Slough of Lancaster, and William Geer, is now dissolved: but, not as M. Slough insinuates to the public without just cause; as will more fully appear by a letter on the subject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December last, a recital of which is not now deemed necessary. Any gentleman who wishes to be more circumstantially informed of the merits of this business, by applying to W. Geer may have the perusal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly justifiable in attaching himself to any other person in the prosecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippensburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous support the public were pleased to confer on the first effort in this business, William Geer, in conjunction with Messrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to prosecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and dispatch that a zeal to oblige the public can possibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horses, and every appurtenance to render the passage safe and commodious, inform those who wish to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their seats at George Weed's, the sign of the White Horse, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaster, Harrisburg, Carlisle and Shippensburg. The fare as hitherto established.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will start every Wednesday from the house of Samuel Elder, in Harrisburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thursday, and return from thence and arrive at Harrisburg every Saturday, so that passengers destined for Lancaster or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaster, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages starts from the house of William Ferree, in Lancaster, on every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the westward; and from the house of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harrisburg every Wednesday morning, on the same evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippensburg, and returns from thence on every Thursday: performing the same routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

Will be Landed,

From on board the ship Active, Capt. BLAIR, from Hamburgh,
20 bales white Russia clean Hemp
2 casks Clover Seed
For Sale by
Thomas Herman Leuffer,
North Fifth street, No. 34.

June 26. §

Young Hyson Tea.

40 chests of a superior quality—Also,
100 do. of Hyson,

Imported in the *Woodrop Sims*, and for sale by the subscriber, corner of Second and Pine street.

C. Haight.

June 21. eotf

Imported in the Ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

Thomas Armat and Son,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

INFORM their customers and the public, they have removed a part of their merchandize to Wilmington: Also, they have their store open in the city. At either place their friends can be supplied, and their orders carefully attended to.

By the Cumberland, from Hull, they have received a handsome assortment of articles, suitable to the approaching season; and expect to add to it by other fall ships.

Should the sickness prevail in the central part of the city, that branch of their business will be removed to Germantown.

☞ The communication by post is open and regular as usual.

Sept. 18. thtf

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP!

A Light WAGGON almost new, with a frame—and a pair of harness (English collars) has never been used—price 90 Dolls.

A Horse 16 hands high, seven years old—and a new chair, with a falling top and harness—320.

Enquire No. 331, Market-street

August 24. drw

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A LARGE two story brick House, handsomely situated in Princeton. There are four rooms and a large entry on each floor, and five rooms in the garret, a range of back buildings 51 feet in length, and a piazza of 57 feet. There is a pump in the yard, an excellent kitchen garden, at the farther end of which are a carriage house and two stables, one of which is new, 44 feet long, with stalls in the two stables for 27 horses. The healthiness and pleasantness of its situation, and the number of genteel and agreeable families in and near the town, render it a desirable retreat for a gentleman from the city. The commodiousness of the house, its central position, and the largeness of the stables, make it every way suitable for a tavern, for which it has always been considerd as a capital stand. Inquire on the premises, of

ISAAC SNOWDEN.

Princeton, Aug. 25. 29—d1w2awtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000 dollars,
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
100 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston: of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

No. 188.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty sixth day of July, in the twenty second year of the independence of the United States of America, JOHN FENNO, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:—

"Observations on certain documents contained "in No. V. and VI. of "The History of the United "States for the year 1796," in which the charge "of speculation, against Alexander Hamilton, late "Secretary of the Treasury, is fully refuted—"Written by himself."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

July 27. w4w

An elegant House in Arch Street.

TO be let and entered on immediately a large and elegant house at the Corner of Arch and Ninth Street. There are two drawing rooms and one dining room—the largest is 31 feet by 26—and two are so connected by folding doors as to make but one. Also, five bed rooms, besides 5 in the garret, well finished for servants. There are stables and a coach house, with every convenience for a family. Enquire at No. 29, in North Seventh street, or at No. 218, Arch Street.

Aug. 15. 22aw3w.

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c- &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second street,
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Causes and Consequences of the present War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

STATE TRIALS.

Sold by W. YOUNG, Bookseller, No. 52, South Second-street,

The Pennsylvania State Trials,

CONtaining the impeachment, trial, and acquittal of Francis Hopkinson, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and John Nicholson, Comptroller General—In one large 8 vo. vol. Price, in boards, 3 dollars.

W. YOUNG has for sale, a general assortment of Books. Also, Stationary, retail and by the package, well assorted, and entitled to the drawback if exported. July 7—*

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neshaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York post road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premises are a large two story stone house occupied as a tvern, and a good one story stone kitchen, a large frame stable with a good threshing floor, and some out buildings—also a well of good water, and an excellent ice House. On this place is a most elegant situation for a gentleman's seat, commanding a view of the Neshaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence across to the Jersey shore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subscriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §tmsf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

The Philadelphia, Atsion, and Tuckerton

MAIL STAGE.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have established a Stage between Philadelphia, Atsion, Batsto, Hampton, Speedwell, and Martha Furnace, Wading River sitting mill, and the town of Tuckerton, in New-Jersey, to go once a week, and are provided with good horses, a comfortable carriage, and a careful driver, for the conveyance of the mail, passengers, and goods. The Stage will start every Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. from Mr. Daniel Cooper's Ferry, and lodge that night at Joel Bodine's, at Longacoming; and on on Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. arrive at Caleb Evans's, inkeeper, in Tuckerton, distant from the city 54 miles. (from the Atlantic 6, and from the East Grossing Plains 7 miles) where are good accommodations for travellers, and where are commodious and safe passage boats provided to convey passengers to Capt. William Warrington's house, on Tucker's Island, adjoining the Atlantic, where are good accommodations, and a convenient place to bathe; the sportsman who wishes to regale himself with fowling and fishing, may at this place be highly gratified, there being at almost every season of the year fowl and fish in abundance.—The Stage on its return, starts from the aforesaid C. Evans's in Tuckerton, every Tuesday, at 6 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at John Bodine's, at Wading River Bridge, lodge that night at Longacoming, and at 1 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday, arrive at the aforesaid Cooper's Ferry. It is presumed that no route of an equal distance will be less expensive, or furnish the traveller with a greater variety of amusement, as he will not only have a pleasant sail to the atlantic from Tuckerton, but have the curiosity of seeing on the road thither a number of capital furnaces and forges, and one slitting mill, in complete order, and at work; gentlemen, too, who are owners, or factors, of any of the aforesaid iron works, are solicited to encourage and support this stage (by which they can be so well accommodated) the continuance of which will much depend on their aid. The rates of passengers and baggage are as follows: For a passenger from the aforesaid Daniel Cooper's Ferry to Tuckerton, including 14 lb. of baggage, Two Dollars; for way passengers per mile, Four Cents—150 lb. of baggage equal to a passenger. Postage of letters, newspapers, &c. will be agreeably to law.

N. B. The mail crosses from the Old Ferry.

THOMAS WARDLE & Co.

Tuckerton, Sept. 28. Oct. 5.—2awtf

The Norfolk Mail STAGE.

THIS Stage starts from the GEORGE Tavern, at the corner of Second and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia, every *Tuesday, Thursday* and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock, in the morning; arrives at Dover the first day, at Snowhill the second day, at Northampton Court House the third day, and on the morning of the fourth day the passengers find a safe and comfortable packet to convey them to Norfolk.

A packet leaves Norfolk for Northampton ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and the Stage starts from this ferry for Philadelphia, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; puts up at Snow Hill the first night, at Dover the 2d night, and arrives in Philadelphia in the evening of the third day.

The distance on this route, between Philadelphia and Norfolk, is 30 miles less than on any stage route between those places.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the road, which is most excellent indeed. The proprietors willingly engage to return the whole fare to any passenger, who, after having performed this route, will say that he ever travelled in a stage for the same distance, so good a road in America.

August 11. d1m. eotf.

WINDOW GLASS,

Of Superior Quality, and cheaper than any other in the City—

OF VARIOUS SIZES,

From 8 by 6 to 19 by 14,

By the single Box or Quantity, may be had at the store of the Subscribers, corner of Arch and Front-street.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1797. §tuwmwtf

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away on Saturday last, two indented Servants, Gifford Dally, a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age, a slim light built active fellow, can read and write, five feet seven or eight inches high, has a heavy countenance; had on a fustian coatee and trowsers, a high crowned hat, fine shoes &c.

Allan Hellons, a black man, about 24 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a thick set clumsy built fellow, particularly about the breech; had on a sailor's blue jacket lined with swanskin, dark striped vest, fustian trowsers, high crowned hat, coarse shoes, &c.; each of them had several shirts and several other cloathes with them. Thirty Dollars will be paid for the runaways, or 15 dollars for each, and reasonable charges, on delivering them at No. 54, North Third-street.

The black fellow is about a year from Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, state of Delaware, and has taken the boy with him.

July 31. mtu&sf3w

To be SOLD or RENTED,

A LARGE 3 Story Brick House, on the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth, lately occupied as the Surveyor General's Office.

The Building is 36 feet front and 35 feet deep, the lot 110 feet deep, with the privilege of a nine feet wide Alley extending the whole length of the lot, to a thirty feet wide Court for Carriages to turn in. The House is not plastered, and may be turned either into one, or two dwelling Houses. It is suitable for a large Manufactory, or would make a good Tavern. Immediate possession will be given.

Apply to No. 131, Chesnut-Street.

Aug. 21. cod4t.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

No. 167, Arch-Street.

HARPER, harpsichord, grand, portable grand, side-board, pier table and square piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his assiduity and attention to every branch of his business, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the newest and most approved plans, with pedals, patent swell, and French harp stop, which he flatters himself will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not superior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any instrument purchased of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Musical instruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greatest accuracy, dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 26. &2m.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the second day of this inst. July, a Mulatto Man, named Will Bowzer, about forty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, rather chunky made; had on when he went away, a drab colored cloth coat, striped purple trowsers and jacket. It is probable he will change his cloathes, as he took a number with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Charles Blake of this place; and it is expected he has made towards Jones's Neck, in the Delaware State.—Any person apprehending the said fellow, and securing him so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward if taken out of the county, and Twenty Dollars if in the county, and all reasonable charges if bro't home.

JESSE REED,

Queen Ana's County, Maryland.